

straight beneath and not extending into the umbilicus, which is not wide, but deep, extending to the apex and hardly disclosing all the whorls.

Diam. maj. 5·3, min. 4·7; alt. 1·5; apert., alt. 1·5, lat. 2·4 mm.

Type-locality. Nwambukoto, Rikatla (*H. A. Junod*).

Assiminia leptodonta, sp. n.

Shell very small, broadly ovate, imperforate, solid, shining, translucent, darkish brown. Spire moderately produced, with straight sides meeting at an angle of about 50°; apex acute. Whorls 6, almost flat above, but well rounded at the periphery and very rapidly increasing; the apical $1\frac{1}{2}$ microscopically punctate, later whorls sculptured with very faint, straight, slightly irregular striæ or growth-lines, only visible under a strong lens, crossed by much finer, extremely close, microscopic, spiral striæ; suture flat, broadly and very strongly margined below. Aperture subovate, somewhat flattened at the base; peristome simple, acute; outer lip straight in profile and hardly receding; columella white, slightly concave, margin narrowly adnate; callus white and thin.

Alt. 5·2, lat. 3·4; apert., alt. 3·0, lat. 2·0; last whorl 4·2 mm.

Type-locality. Estuary of the Nkomati River, Rikatla (*H. A. Junod*).

IX.—*Some new Silurids from the Congo.*

By EINAR LÖNNBERG and HIALMAR RENDAHL.

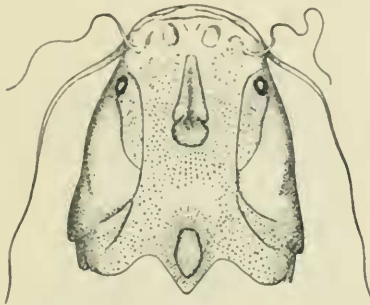
THE Silurids described below belong to the R. Nat. Hist. Museum in Stockholm.

Clarias lualæ, sp. n.

Depth of body about 9 times in total length, length of head $4\frac{2}{3}$ times. Head $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as broad, granular above. Occipital process angular. Fontanelles large; the frontal one has a rather peculiar shape, which is elucidated by the accompanying figure (fig. 1). Its anterior greater and somewhat blade-shaped portion partly divided from the posterior somewhat rounded portion by a pair of lateral processes. The occipital fontanelle is almost oviform and

extends broadly into the occipital process. Eye small, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in snout and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ times in interorbital width. Width of mouth about equal to interorbital width. Vomerine teeth conical, forming a crescentic band, which is nearly as broad as the premaxillary band, which is about 5 times as long as broad. Nasal barbel from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head; maxillary barbel not quite as long as head, reaching to tip of pectoral spine. Outer mandibular barbel about $\frac{3}{4}$ and the inner about $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. 11 gill-rakers on anterior arch. Clavicles not exposed. Dorsal 72, its distance from

Fig. 1.

Head of *Clarias luale*. Nat. size.

the occipital process a little more than half the length of the head, its distance from caudal less than diameter of eye. Anal about 60, its distance from caudal less than diameter of eye. Pectoral about half as long as head; the spine $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the head, serrated in front. Ventrals not quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ as distant from caudal as from end of snout. Caudal about $\frac{3}{4}$ of length of head. General colour blackish brown above, not much paler below; all barbels black.

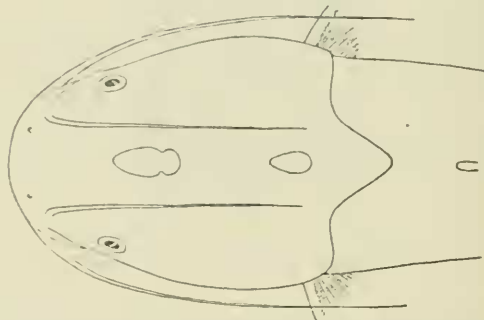
Two specimens, respectively 204 and 207 mm. Both from Luala River, a tributary of the Congo, near Kinkengi, Lower Congo. Collected by the Swedish missionary, Mr. B rri sson.

Clarias brevinuchalis, sp. n.

A species belonging to the same group as *C. liberiensis*, Steindachner, but differing from the same by the short distance between the occipital spine and the origin of the dorsal, the quite different position and shape of the fontanelles, etc.

Length of head a little more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length. Head a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, covered by a soft skin, so that the fine granulations are not very conspicuous. Occipital process broadly and bluntly angular. Frontal fontanelle broadly sole-shaped, its width being contained $2\frac{1}{6}$ times in its length; its anterior end on a level with the centre of the eyes; its length $6\frac{1}{5}$ times in the length of head. Occipital fontanelle entirely in advance of the occipital process, its breadth contained $1\frac{4}{5}$ in its length, and its length $9\frac{1}{5}$ times in length of head. Eye very small, its diameter $4\frac{1}{5}$ times in length of snout, about 6 times in inter-orbital width, which is contained $2\frac{2}{3}$ times in length of head.

Fig. 2.

Head of *Clarias brevimuchalis*. Nat. size.

Band of premaxillary teeth $4\frac{1}{5}$ times as long as broad. Vomerine teeth granular, forming a crescentic band as broad as premaxillary band. Nasal barbel about $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Maxillary barbel reaching tip of pectoral spine or beyond. Outer mandibular barbel a little longer than head, inner mandibular barbel about as long as nasal barbel. Gill-rakers rather long, 22 on the first arch. Clavicles concealed under the skin. Dorsal 78, its distance from occipital process $\frac{1}{5}$ of the length of head, almost in contact with caudal behind. Anal about 55, almost in contact with caudal. Pectoral spine rather strongly serrated on the inner side, while the outer one may hardly be termed anything but granular. Length of pectoral fin about equal to half the length of the head. Pectoral spine $1\frac{7}{10}$ times in length of head. Distance

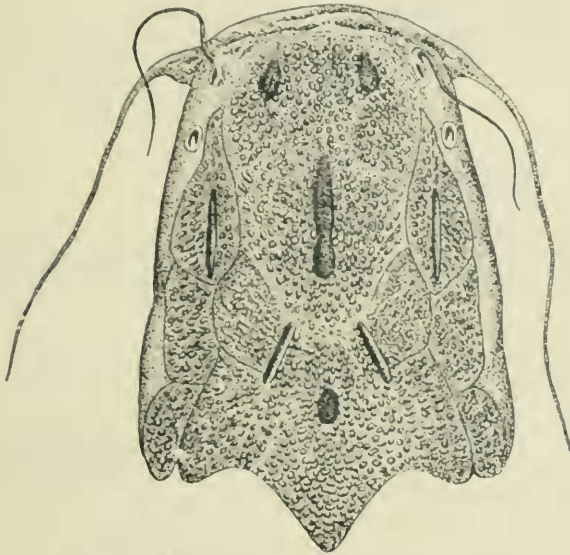
between snout and base of ventral contained nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in distance between base of ventral and caudal.

One specimen, 200 mm., collected in Upper Congo by Capt. E. Arrhonius.

Clarias notozygurus, sp. n.

Depth of body about $6\frac{1}{3}$ times in total length, length of head $3\frac{2}{5}$ times in total length. Width of head $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length, its upper surface coarsely granulate; occipital process angular. Frontal fontanelle knife-shaped, 5 times as long as broad, its length about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head; occipital

Fig. 3.

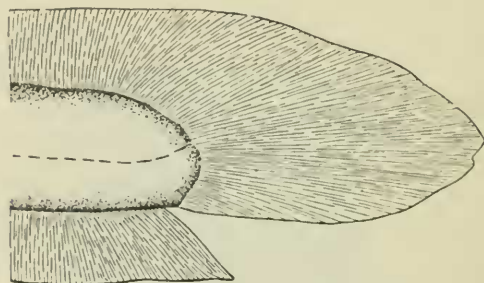


Head of *Clarias notozygurus*. $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.

fontanelle well in advance of occipital process, elliptical about as long as diameter of eye. Diameter of eye $7\frac{1}{2}$ times in interorbital width, which is contained not quite $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head. Band of premaxillary teeth $6\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad. Vomerine teeth granular, forming a crescentic band which is a little broader than the premaxillary band. Nasal barbel about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Maxillary barbel a

little shorter than head, reaching to outer third of pectoral spine. Outer mandibular barbel nearly $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head, inner about $\frac{1}{2}$. Gill-rakers closely set, 90 on first arch. Clavicles hidden. Dorsal at its posterior end completely confluent with the caudal, the number of rays about 68. Anal with approximately 50 rays, ending at a distance equalling $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters of eye from the root of the caudal. Pectoral fin about $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head, the spine crenulated along the outer border of the basal half, about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Ventral about $1\frac{1}{7}$ as distant from root of caudal as

Fig. 4.



Posterior end of *Clarias notozygurus*, to show relation between caudal and resp. dorsal and anal fins. $\frac{2}{3}$ nat. size.

from end of snout. Caudal about $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head. Dark olive-brown, probably whitish below. Barbels dark, but bases of mandibular barbels pale.

One specimen, 730 mm., from Lukosi, a tributary to Luala, Lower Congo, where it has been collected by the Swedish missionary, Mr. B6rrisson.

Eutropius bomæ, sp. n.

A species belonging to the same group as *E. liberiensis*, Hubrecht, but differing from the same by its much smaller eyes, greater depth of body, different position of dorsal fin, etc.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{4}$ times in total length, length of head 5 times. Head a little more than $1\frac{1}{3}$ times as long as broad. Snout broad, slightly projecting beyond mouth, a little more than $1\frac{2}{3}$ as long as eye, which is perfectly lateral. Eye nearly 5 times in length of head, $2\frac{2}{3}$ in interocular width. Width of mouth nearly equal to interocular width. Vomero-

palatine teeth forming an uninterrupted band, which is somewhat broader than that of the premaxillary. Nasal barbel not quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ as long as diameter of eye. Maxillary barbel $1\frac{3}{7}$ times in length of head. Outer mandibular barbel twice in head. Inner mandibular 5 times in head. Gill-rakers rather short, widely set, 4+8, on anterior arch. Dorsal I 6, almost entirely in advance of the ventral, its distance from end of snout $\frac{3}{5}$ of its distance from the base of caudal. Dorsal spine rather slender, its upper fourth feebly serrated behind (8 small teeth in the type); its length is contained $1\frac{1}{3}$ times in length of head. Anal 50, four anterior rays simple, the following gradually decreasing in length. Pectoral reaching ventral. The spine moderately serrated on the inner side, a little broader and somewhat longer than the dorsal one. Caudal deeply forked, with pointed lobes. Caudal peduncle only a little longer than deep. Silvery, pale brownish above, the blotch above the pectoral rather diffuse.

One specimen, 295 mm. (including caudal). Boma, Lower Congo, collected by Capt. C. J. Ekblom.

X.—*A Selection of Lectotypes of the typical Australian Marsupials in the British Museum Collection.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE selection of lectotypes of the Australian rodents in the British Museum having already, even in the short time that has elapsed since it was done, proved of much convenience and benefit in working at them, I propose now to do the same with the marsupials.

It was Gould's habit, when describing members of that favourite group of his, the kangaroos, to describe the species from both male and female—these, therefore, being the co-types. And Gray, in less formal fashion, but with the same result, described many species on co-types instead of single specimens, so that a good many of the described forms need a selection of their lectotypes.

The co-types have all been recorded as such in the 'Catalogue of Marsupials,' and it has seemed convenient, in doing the selection, to make a reference in each case to the proper